

MUD

MU'CKINESS. *n. f.* [from *mucky*.] Naftiness; filth.
MU'CKLE. *adj.* [mycel, Saxon.] Much.
MU'CKSWEAR. *n. f.* [*muck* and *sweat*: in this low word, *muck* signifies wet, moist.] Profuse sweat.
MU'CKWORM. *n. f.* [*muck* and *worm*.]
 1. A worm that lives in dung.
 2. A miser; a curmudgeon.
 Worms suit all conditions;
 Misers are *muckworms*, silkworms beaus,
 And death-watches physicians. *Swift's Miscel.*
MU'CKY. *adj.* [from *muck*.] Nafty; filthy.
Mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
 And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys. *Fairy Queen.*
MU'COUS. *adj.* [*mucosus*, Latin.] Slimy; viscous.
 The salamander being cold in the fourth, and moist in the third degree, and having also a *mucous* humidity above and under the skin, may a while endure the flame. *Brewer.*
 About these the nerves and other vessels make a fine web, covered over with a *mucous* substance, to moisten these papillae pyramidales. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*
MU'COUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mucous*.] Slime; viscosity.
MUCRO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A point.
 The *mucro* or point of the heart inclineth unto the left, by this position it giving way unto the attention of the midriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
MUCRONATED. *n. f.* [*mucro*, Latin.] Narrowed to a sharp point.
 Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six sides, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*
MUCULENT. *adj.* [from *mucus*, Lat.] Viscous; slimy. *Diët.*
MUCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Is most properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cribriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief passages in the body; and it is separated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*
 In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment: the *mucus* is an humour different from the spittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to dissolve the aliment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
MUD. *n. f.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water.
 The purest spring is not so free from *mud*,
 As I am clear from treason. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*
 Water in *mud* doth purely, as not able to preserve itself. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 696.*
 The channel was dried up, and the fish left dead and sticking in the *mud*. *L'Estrange.*
 The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles, so as to leave vacant interstices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the succeeding fluid, as a bank by the *mud* of the current, which must be reduced to that figure which gives least resistance to the current. *Arbutnot.*
 A fountain in a darksome wood,
 Nor stain'd with falling leaves nor rising *mud*. *Addison.*
TO MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To bury in the slime or mud.
 I wish
 Myself were *muddled* in that oozy bed,
 Where my son lies. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt; to fowl by stirring up the sediment.
 I shall not stir in the waters which have been already *muddled* by so many contentious enquiries. *Glauville's Seep.*
MU'DDILY. *adv.* [from *mud*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture.
 Lucilius writ not only loosely and *muddily*, with little art, and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism. *Dryden.*
MU'DDINESS. *n. f.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidity; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.
 Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber: the season of the year, the *muddiness* of the stream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Æneas took the first view of it. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
 Turn the bottle upside down; by this means you will not lose one drop, and the froth will conceal the *muddiness*. *Sw.*
TO MU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *mud*.]
 1. To make turbid; to fowl; to make muddy.
 The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water and spoil the drink. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
 Yet let the goddess smile or frown,
 Breathe we shall eat, or white or brown;
 And in a cottage, or a court,
 Drink fine champagne, or *muddl'd* port.
 2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupify.
 I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled*; they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Arbut. Hist. of J. Bull.*
 Epicurus seems to have had his brains so *muddled* and confounded, that he scarce ever kept in the right way, though

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the main maxim of his philosophy was to trust to his senses, and follow his nose. *Bentley's Sermon.*
MU'DDY. *adj.* [from *mud*.]
 1. Turbid; foul with mud.
 A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled,
 Muddy, ill-fearing, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakespeare.*
 Her garments, heavy with their drink,
 Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
 To *muddy* death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 Carry it among the whiffers in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the *muddy* ditch close by the Thames. *Shakespeare.*
 Who can a pure and crystal current bring
 From such a *muddy* and polluted spring? *Sandys's Paraph.*
 I strove in vain th' infected blood to cure,
 Streams will run *muddy* where the spring's impure. *Rosam.*
 Till by the fury of the storm full blown,
 The *muddy* bottom o'er the clouds is thrown. *Dryden.*
 Out of the true fountains of science painters and statuary are bound to draw, without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often *muddy*, at least troubled; I mean the manner of their masters after whom they creep. *Dryden.*
 2. Impure; dark; gross.
 There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest;
 But in his motion like an angel sings,
 Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubins;
 Such harmony is in immortal sounds;
 But whilst this *muddy* vesture of decay
 Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakespeare.*
 If you chuse, for the composition of such ornament, such ingredients as do make the spirits a little more gross or *muddy*, thereby the imagination will fix the better. *Bacon.*
 2. A bird so called. *Ans.*
 3. Soiled with mud.
 His passengers
 Expos'd in *muddy* weeds, upon the miry shore. *Dryden.*
 4. Dark; not bright.
 The black
 A more inferior station seeks,
 Leaving the fiery red behind,
 And mingles in her *muddy* cheeks. *Swift's Miscel.*
 5. Cloudy; dull.
 Do'st think I am so *muddy*, so unsettl'd,
 To appoint myself in this vexation. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
 Yet I,
 A dull and *muddy* mettled rascal, peak,
 Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant of my cause,
 And can say nothing. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
TO MU'DDY. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.
 The people *muddled*
 Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-dish, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, charks him to a coal; *muddies* the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iii.*
MU'DSUCKER. *n. f.* [*mud* and *suck*.] A sea fowl.
 In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond to that way of life; and in *mudsuckers*, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink. *Darham.*
MUDWALL. *n. f.* [*mud* and *wall*.]
 1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry.
 If conscience contract rust or soil, a man may as well expect to see his face in a *mudwall*, as that such a conscience should give him a true report of his condition. *South's Sermon.*
 2. A bird so called. *Ans.*
MUDWALLED. *adj.* [*mud* and *wall*.] Having a mudwall.
 As folks from *mudwall'd* tenement
 Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent;
 Present a turkey, or a hen,
 To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*
TO MUE. *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers.
MUFF. *n. f.* [*muff*, Swedish.] A soft cover for the hands in winter.
 Feel but the difference soft and rough,
 This a gantlet, that a *muff*. *Cleveland.*
 What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,
 Not fan, not *muff*. *Suckling.*
 The lady of the spotted *muff* began.
 A child that stands in the dark upon his mother's *muff*, lays
 he stands upon something, he knows not what. *Lacie.*
TO MU'FFLE. *v. a.* [from *muffle*, French, a winter glove.]
 1. To cover from the weather.
 His *muffled* feature speaks him a recluse,
 His ruins prove him a religious house. *Cleveland.*
 You must be *muffled* up like ladies. *Dryden.*
 The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addison.*
 2. To blindfold.
 Alas that love, whose view is *muffled* still,
 Should without eyes see pathways to his ill. *Shakespeare.*

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We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muf-*
fled. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*
 Our understandings lie grovelling in this lower region, *muf-*
fled up in mists and darknes. *Glauville's Seep.*
 Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the forerun-
 ner of death: when the malefactor comes once to be *muffled*,
 and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is
 not far from his execution. *South's Sermon.*
 Bright Lucifer
 That night his heav'nly form obscur'd with tears;
 And since he was forbid to leave the skies,
 He *muffled* up in a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*
 One *muffled* up in the infallibility of his sect, will not en-
 ter into debate with a person that will question any of those
 things which to him are sacred. *Locke.*
 3. To conceal; to involve.
 This is one of the strongest examples of a personation that
 ever was: although the king's manner of shewing things by
 pieces, and by dark lights, hath so *muffled* it, that it hath left
 it almost as a mystery. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 No *muffling* clouds, nor shades infernal, can
 From his inquiry hide offending man. *Sandys's Paraph.*
 The thoughts of kings are like religious groves,
 The walks of *muffled* gods. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
 They were in former ages *muffled* up in darkness and super-
 stition. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
TO MU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*maffelen*, *moffelen*, Dutch.] To speak
 inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation.
 The freedom or apertness and vigour of pronouncing, as
 in the Bocca Romana, and giving somewhat more of aspi-
 ration; and the closeness and *muffling*, and laziness of speak-
 ing, render the sound of speech different. *Helder.*
MU'FFLER. *n. f.* [from *muffle*.]
 1. A cover for the face.
 Fortune is painted with a *muffler* before her eyes, to fig-
 nify to you that fortune is blind. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
 Mr. Hales has found out the best expedients for preventing
 immediate suffocation from tainted air, by breathing through
mufflers which imbibe these vapours. *Arbutnot on Air.*
 2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was co-
 vered.
 There is no woman's gown big enough for him; other-
 wise he might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a handkerchief,
 and so escape. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains,
 bracelets, and *mufflers*. *Isa. iii. 19.*
MUFTI. *n. f.* [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Ma-
 hometans.
MUG. *n. f.* [*Skimmer* derives it from *mug*, Welsh, warm.]
 A cup to drink in.
 Ah Bowzybee, why didst thou stay so long?
 The *mugs* were large, the drink was wondrous strong. *Gay.*
MUGGY. *adj.* [A cant word.] Moist; damp; mouldy.
MUGGISH. *adj.* [from *muggy*.] Cover with stones, or *muggy* straw, to keep it moist.
MUGHOUSE. *n. f.* [*mug* and *house*.] An alehouse; a low house
 of entertainment.
 Our sex has dar'd the *mughouse* chiefs to meet,
 And purchas'd fame in many a well fought street. *Tickell.*
MUGIENT. *adj.* [*mugiens*, Latin.] Bellowing.
 That a bitter maketh that *mugient* noise or bumping, by
 putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the same in water
 or mud, and after a while retaining the air, but suddenly ex-
 cluding it again, is not easily made out. *Brewer.*
MUGWORT. *n. f.* [*mugwort*, Saxon; *artemisia*, Lat.]
 The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like those
 of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches: the
 flowers are of a purplish colour, and the leaves terminate in
 sharp points cut into many segments; they are of a dark green
 on the upper side, and hoary on the under side. *Miller.*
 Some of the most common simples with us in England are
 comfrey, bugle, Paul's-betony, and *mugwort*. *Wifeman.*
MULATTO. *n. f.* [Spanish; *mulat*, French, from *mulus*, Lat.]
 One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between
 different species of animals.
MULBERRY.
MULBERRY TREE. *n. f.* [*morbegus*, Saxon; *morus*, Lat.]
 The *mulberry tree* hath large, rough, roundish leaves; the
 male flowers, or katkins, which have a calyx consisting of
 four leaves, are sometimes produced upon separate trees, at
 other times at remote distances from the fruit on the same
 tree: the fruit is composed of several protuberances, to each
 of which adhere four small leaves; the seeds are roundish,
 growing singly in each protuberance; it is planted for the de-
 licacy of the fruit. The white *mulberry* is commonly culti-
 vated for its leaves to feed silkworms, in France and Italy,
 though the Persians always make use of the common black
mulberry for that purpose. *Miller.*
 Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, was content to use

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mor upon a tun; and sometimes a *mulberry tree*, called *morus*
 in Latin, out of a tun. *Camden's Remains.*
 The ripest *mulberry*,
 That will not hold the handling. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
 A body black, round, with small grain like tubercles on
 the surface; not very unlike a *mulberry*. *Woodward's Fossils.*
MULCT. *n. f.* [*multa*, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: used com-
 monly of pecuniary penalty.
 Because this is a great part, and Eusebius hath yet said
 nothing, we will, by way of *mulct* or pain, lay it upon him.
Bacon's holy War.
 Look humble upward, see his will disclose
 The forfeit first, and then the fine impose;
 A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay,
 Had not eternal wisdom found the way. *Dryden.*
TO MULCT. *v. a.* [*multo*, Lat. *multo*, Fr.] To punish with
 fine or forfeiture.
 Marriage without consent of parents they do not make
 void, but they *mulct* it in the inheritors; for the children of
 such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part
 of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
MULE. *n. f.* [*mule*, *mulet*, Fr. *mulo*, Latin.] An animal ge-
 nerated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a
 horse and a she ass.
 You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
 Which, like your asses, and your dogs, and mules,
 You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shakespeare.*
 Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,
 Producing *mules* of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*
 Those effluvia in the male seed have the greatest stroke in
 generation, as is demonstrable in a *mule*, which doth more
 resemble the parent, that is, the ass, than the female. *Ray.*
 Twelve young *mules*, a strong laborious race. *Pope.*
MULETEER. *n. f.* [*muletier*, Fr. *mulio*, Lat.] Mule-driver;
 horse-boy.
 Base *muleteers*,
 Like peasant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,
 And dare not take up arms like gentlemen. *Shakespeare.*
 Your ships are not well mann'd,
 Your mariners are *muleteers*, reapers. *Shakespeare.*
MULIERARITY. *n. f.* [*mulieris*, Lat.] Womanhood; the con-
 trary to virility; the manners and character of woman.
TO MULL. *v. a.* [*mollitus*, Latin.]
 1. To soften and dissipate, as wine is when burnt and sweeten-
 ed. *Hanmer.*
 Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy
 Mull'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
 2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.
 Drink new cyder *mull'd*, with ginger warm. *Gay.*
MULLAR. *n. f.* [*meuleur*, French.] A stone held in the hand
 with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. It
 is now often called improperly *mullet*.
 The best grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble,
 with a *mullar* or upper stone of the same, cut very even
 without flaws or holes; you may make a *mullar* also of a flat
 pebble, by grinding it smooth at a grind-stone. *Peachment.*
MULLEIN. *n. f.* [*verbascum*, Lat.] A plant.
 The flower of the *mullein* consists of one leaf, which ex-
 pands in a circular form, and is cut into several segments; out
 of the centre arises the pointal, which afterward becomes an
 oval-pointed fruit, divided into two cells by a middle parti-
 tion filled with small angular seeds. *Miller.*
MULLET. *n. f.* [*mulus*, Lat. *mulet*, Fr.] A sea fish.
 Of carps and *mullets* why prefer the great?
 Yet for small turbot such esteem profess. *Pope's Horace.*
MULLGRUBS. *n. f.* Twisting of the guts. *Ans.*
MULLOCK. *n. f.* Rubbish. *Ans.*
MULSE. *n. f.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Diët.*
MULTANGULAR. [*multus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Many corner-
 ed; having many corners; polygonal.
MULTANGULARLY. *adv.* [from *multangular*.] Polygonally;
 with many corners.
 Granates are *multangularly* round. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*
MULTANGULARNESS. [from *multangular*.] The state of being
 polygonal, or having many corners.
MULTICA'PSULAR. [*multus* and *capsula*, Latin.] Divided
 into many partitions or cells. *Diët.*
MULTICA'VOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *cavus*, Lat.] Full of holes.
MULTIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great mul-
 tiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in
 itself.
 There is a *multifarious* artifice in the structure of the
 meanest animal. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
 When we consider this so *multifarious* congruity of things
 in reference to ourselves, how can we withhold from infer-
 ring, that that which made both dogs and ducks made them
 with a reference to us? *More's Antidotes against Atheism.*
 His science is not moved by the gusts of fancy and hu-
 mour, which blow up and down the *multifarious* opinionists.
Glauville to Abius.